

Home Department.

A Standard Sewing Machine or Solid Gold Watch, made by the best manufacturers in America, complete and warranted in every respect. Write the Farmer for particulars. Given to any one obtaining a club.

A BLESSED FAITH.

(We are indebted to our old and respected subscriber, Mr. Chandler Beals, for the following beautiful poem.)
"My life is a wearisome journey,
I'm sick with the dust and the heat;
The rays of the sun beat upon me,
The briars are wounding my feet;
But the city to which I am journeying,
Will more than my trials repay;
All the toils of the road will seem nothing
When I get to the end of the way."

There are so many hills to climb upward,
I often am longing for rest;
But he who appoints me my pathway
Knows just what is needed and best.
I know in his word he has promised
That my strength shall be as my day,
All the toils of the road will seem nothing
When I get to the end of the way."

He loves me too well to forsake me,
Or give me one trial too much.
All his people have been dearly purchased,
And Satan can never claim such;
By and by I shall see him and praise him
In the city of unending day,
And the toils of the road will seem nothing
When I get to the end of the way."

When the last feeble steps have been taken
And the gentle breeze of the angels
Floats on my listening ear;
When all that now seems so mysterious
Will be plain and clear as the day,
Yes, the toils of the road will seem nothing
When I get to the end of the way."

Though now I am footsore and weary,
I shall rest when I'm safely at home;
I know I'll receive a glad welcome,
For the Savior, himself, has said come.
So when I am weary in body
And sinking in spirit, I say:
All the toils of the road will seem nothing
When I get to the end of the way."

Cooling fountains there are for the thirsty;
There are cordials for those that are faint;
There are robes that are whiter and purer
Than any that fancy can paint.
Then I'll try to press hopefully onward,
Thinking often through each weary day:
The toils of the road will seem nothing
When I get to the end of the way."

HELPS FOR HOUSEWIVES.
Brushes can be used in many ways about the kitchen. Those of the proper size are convenient for scouring the kitchen sink or cleaning potatoes, beets, turnips, etc., before they are pared. Discarded tooth brushes may be used for cleaning the burners and other metal parts of lamps.

If you wish your screen doors and windows to look like new, and last fully twice as long as they usually do, give the wire netting a coat of black or green paint when they are taken down for the winter. Keep them in the barn loft or attic, where they will not rust while not in use.

Wall paper that seems hopeless at first, can often be cleaned and made to look quite respectable. Remove every particle of dust by sweeping it with a broom covered with two or three thicknesses of soft cloth. Mix up a dough of flour and water, and knead it until it is as stiff as it can be made. Take a piece in your hand, and rub the wall with downward strokes. When the dough gets dirty, cut off a thin slice and proceed with the work until you have gone around the room. You will find it greatly improves in appearance.

If you are troubled with ants, water bugs, or other insects in the closets or pantry, remove the contents and clean every nook and spindle thoroughly. Dry the shelves, sprinkle powdered borax over them, and cover with clean paper. If it is necessary to scour the shelves during the weekly cleaning, apply the borax again after they have dried and aired. The most pest-ridden kitchen or pantry may be freed from insects of all kinds in this way.

A good silver polish can be made by mixing a few drops of ammonia with whiting, and adding enough water to make it the consistency of cream. Put it in a bottle and cork it tightly. Apply it to the silver with a flannel cloth, and it can be polished with very little rubbing.

Many a good piece of floor oilcloth and linoleum have been ruined in a short time by using sal soda, lye or other strong chemicals in cleaning it. This work is very easily and quickly done by washing it with a cloth dipped in a soda made by dissolving a little borax in warm water, and adding a very little soap. Rinse with clear water, and wipe dry. Painted woodwork should be cleaned in the same way; in fact, borax is so useful as a cleansing agent, and so inexpensive, that no housekeeper can afford to be without it. E. J. C.

LAUGHING AT ONE'S MISERY.

Laugh at everything, especially your own ailments; they disappear before a hearty laugh like dew before the sunshine. Never talk, read, think, or see anything sad or sorrowful, unless it is an imperative necessity. Never overtax your strength. Don't worry, but, above everything else, sleep. Sleep whenever you feel sleepy. My sleep time is midnight, therefore I make midnight my bedtime, and have a restful, unbroken sleep until morning. If I go to bed at 10 or 11 o'clock, sleep starts with me till 4 or 5 o'clock, and then, when the system is at its lowest ebb, horrors begin to stalk. Every sign of omission and commission rises up and shakes its gory locks at me; when dawn breaks the phantoms flee, leaving me a nervous wreck. Don't do it, my sister; don't lie awake and think! Go to bed, and sleep. Bed is the place to sleep—not think. Read or write pleasant thoughts till the eyelids drop. Never mind if it takes them till the "wee small hours" to ask for rest.—A. C. in N. Y. Tribune.

A lady who has lately been making a visit in the West was telling, the other day, about the forlorn aspect of the country out that way to her. "Even the goldenrod," she said, "you can't imagine how scraggly and poor it looks, compared with our magnificent flowers along the road here. I wonder what makes the Western goldenrod so inferior." The very next day there arrived at her house

HAPPY MOTHERS AND HEALTHY CHILDREN.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Goes Straight to the Cause of All Female Troubles and Assures a Healthy Maternity.

Mrs. M. SINGER, 104 Hudson Ave., Rochester, N. Y., writes to Mrs. Pinkham as follows:

"When I applied to you for advice I had been suffering some years from debility, nervousness, etc. I had had several miscarriages and was pregnant when I wrote to you."

"I am grateful to say that after taking three bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I was considerably better, and after using three more it brought me where I am today. I am well, and the mother of a three-months' old baby."

"Doctors had failed to help me. I have no one to thank but Mrs. Pinkham and her wonderful remedy."

Mrs. ELLA DUGAN, Reeder's Mills, Iowa, writes:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—I thank you for what your medicine and advice have done for me. I have a baby two months old. When he was born I was sick only fifteen minutes, whereas with my other children I was sick for two or three days, and also suffered with my left leg, and could get nothing to relieve the pain but morphine. My leg did not trouble me at all this time. I had no after pains and was not as weak as I had been before."

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Mrs. J. W. PHILLIPS, Medford, Oregon, says:

"My health, also the baby's, we owe to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound."

Mrs. JOHN W. LORR, Wyoming, Iowa, writes:

"I had shooting pains all over my body, was very weak and nervous. I could not straighten up. I wished to become a mother but was afraid I never could. Seventeen months ago I got out of my Vegetable Compound, and after taking half a bottle was much relieved. I took four bottles and was cured. Now I have a big baby boy which I feel I owe to your Compound. Many thanks for your kind advice."

A Million Women Have Been Benefited by Mrs. Pinkham's Advice and Medicine.

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HOME INFLUENCE AND THE DUTIES OF PARENTS TO CHILDREN.

(Address delivered before Androsopogon P. P. at Walsley, Oct. 5, by Mrs. Rosa V. Hancock.)

We all exert some influence on the people with whom we associate, or even upon those we chance to meet, either good or bad.

Have you not all, at some time, on meeting with strangers, been very forcibly impressed by their manners?

Have you not met with people whose goodness seemed to shine forth in their countenances, and though present with you for so short a time, you feel it has been a blessing to you and you will strive to be more like them; you have been filled with nobler thoughts and higher aspirations by contact with them, and made better. At other times, you have met with people of just the reverse character, your thoughts have been led into lower channels, and while for a chance meeting you may be perfectly able to retain your own position, and not fall to a level with them, yet if you are troubled with ants, water bugs, or other insects in the closets or pantry, remove the contents and clean every nook and spindle thoroughly. Dry the shelves, sprinkle powdered borax over them, and cover with clean paper. If it is necessary to scour the shelves during the weekly cleaning, apply the borax again after they have dried and aired. The most pest-ridden kitchen or pantry may be freed from insects of all kinds in this way.

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Many a good piece of floor oilcloth and linoleum have been ruined in a short time by using sal soda, lye or other strong chemicals in cleaning it. This work is very easily and quickly done by washing it with a cloth dipped in a soda made by dissolving a little borax in warm water, and adding a very little soap. Rinse with clear water, and wipe dry. Painted woodwork should be cleaned in the same way; in fact, borax is so useful as a cleansing agent, and so inexpensive, that no housekeeper can afford to be without it. E. J. C.

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occurs which you do not wish them to do, talk with them candidly, point out your reasons for objecting and in nine cases out of ten if they do not acknowledge you are right, they will feel so and will submit quite cheerfully. Let us make our homes attractive, let us make them a place above all others to which our children shall turn as soon as relieved from the tasks in which they are engaged, as they become older and leave the home to engage in their different vocations. It is the duty of every parent to see that their children are properly educated. The opportunities for schooling are now so great that if one really desires to obtain an education, he will find means for so doing; but young people do not always realize the importance of it as they do in later years, some are not willing to enter into the hard study and work which is necessary to acquire an education, others are anxious to leave school and go to work in order that they may earn money for themselves. Therefore it devolves upon the parents to see to it that the children continue their education. No young man or woman in the coming generation will be excusable for not having a fairly good education. Above all, teach them to observe the Sabbath, to attend church when possible. Parents, do not stay at home and try to drive your children there, go yourself and see if you do not obtain better results. If not always convenient to attend church, teach them to observe the day at home and not go fishing, gunning or sporting in any way. As no rule can be laid down by which to govern our children, it should be one great and important duty for each of us to study the nature and disposition of each child, thereby being able to use such means for correction as shall be for his or her best good. And when our children shall have arrived at manhood and womanhood, whether or not they shall fulfill all our anticipations, we shall at least realize some satisfaction if we can look back and feel that nothing which we knew to be for their good has been left undone. Seeking for wisdom and guidance from on High, let us strive to do our duty cheerfully, trusting that if we do not receive a just recompense for all our labor, in the full development of our children, we shall in that world to come, receive a reward for every duty faithfully performed here.

"I have a baby two months old. When he was born I was sick only fifteen minutes, whereas with my other children I was sick for two or three days, and also suffered with my left leg, and could get nothing to relieve the pain but morphine. My leg did not trouble me at all this time. I had no after pains and was not as weak as I had been before."

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Clean Blood and Strong Nerves.

Dr. Greene's Nervura Makes Both.



The majority of persons find it hard to realize that the body should be kept clean inside as well as outside. Cleanliness of the tissues within the body is as necessary to health and comfort as cleanliness of the skin. It is necessary to dissolve the waste material which otherwise would collect in the body and remove it in the various secretions. These waste materials often are actual poisons, and their retention is the cause of many headaches, many rheumatic pains, many sleepless nights and many attacks of the "blues."

Are you pale and sallow? Are your muscles weak and flabby? Do you feel tired and exhausted? Is your appetite poor? Are you depressed and discouraged? Do you lack energy and ambition? Do you have insomnia? Are you troubled with neuralgia or rheumatic pains? These conditions arise from a disordered state of the nerves and blood.

What is needed is Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy to build up the wasted, weakened, diseased nerves, and to give a supply of purer and richer blood.

Dr. Greene's Nervura transforms the body from a weak, ailing, disordered condition into a strong and vigorous one. It is the prescription of the great specialist in chronic diseases, Dr. Greene, of 24 Temple Place, Boston, Mass.; who can be consulted personally or by letter.

"But let's go on! They can't have torn it all up so early in the day, and it's a mile farther around the other way."

"It'll be a mile and a half if we go clear to the bridge, and then have to go back."

"But I shan't go back if there is a single plank to cross on!" declared Helen, merrily.

"Then, certainly, we would better take the other road, then you won't be tempted to run too great a risk, said Leonard."

"I'm!" sniffed Helen. "If I'm not afraid, you needn't be a coward for me! Come on!" The voice was imperative, and the tone scornful. Leonard knew it would be wise to obey the warning on the signboard, but Helen's scorn provoked him to walk on with her.

"There!" cried the girl, when they came in sight of the old red bridge. "There are the men at work on the bridge. And see! there are planks all the way across!"

"Shore, now, Missy, them planks ain't nothin' but the rotten lining," said the foreman. "I wouldn't warrant 'em to bear up under a cat."

Helen went up and tried the end plank boldly with a determined little foot. "Shore, Missy, they mayn't be that strong all the way across," said the man, dropping his iron and coming towards her. "Ye'd best not try another."

For answer Helen gave a bright little laugh, and slipping away from all detaining hands, sprang from board to board as lightly as a sunbeam, until she stood on the firm ground at the south end of the bridge. Then she turned, and laughed again at their frightened faces.

"Now, Leonard, show your courage," she called.

"No, no!" cried the men, hastening to prevent, by force, if need be, this foolhardy attempt. "The lad weighs fifty pounds more. He shan't not try it!"

"But the boards do not even bend or crack," said Helen. "They are as firm as they were last week when tons of hay came over, only the top plank's off. Come on, Leonard, or you will be late for school; and I shall tell them all it was because you were such a 'fraid-cat.' Come on!"

"If ye step one foot on that bridge, I wash me hands of all consequences," said the foreman.

"Come on," laughed Helen, "if you are not a coward."

Leonard set his lips firmly. A dare is one of the greatest temptations a boy can meet. The boy who can be brave and strong enough to resist a dare is safe in all manner of temptations. Evil can scarcely reach one clothed with the invulnerable mail of courage to appear a coward for wisdom's sake.

"Shall I come half-way to meet you?" laughed the sweet, taunting voice.

"No!" shouted Leonard. "I will not run such a risk for the mere nonsense of showing my nerve. I should be ashamed to do it. I will not come one step!"

"Yes you will!" cried Helen, plucked now to show the strength of her influence over him. "Come, little boy!" she laughed teasingly, as she tripped lightly back over the blackened boards. "Come to school with—"

A crack! a crash! and a scream of terror! The next instant Helen was hanging by her dress and one arm to the beam just below where a treacherous board had broken and let her through. She tried to secure her balance and

ROOSEVELT'S BEEP STEW.

How the Colonel Cheered His Men, at His Own Expense, at a Critical Time.—A Touching Tribute to a Grand Man.

An incident illustrating Col. Roosevelt's devotion to the men of his regiment was told by Trooper Burkholder of the rough riders, who, before returning to his home in Phoenix, Ariz., spent a few days at the home of his friend, John Palmer, on Trout avenue, near Middleton street, Williamsburg. Burkholder was all through the active campaign with the rough riders and returned with them to Camp Wilcox. He was away on furlough on account of a slight attack of swamp fever when the rough riders were mustered out, and thus missed, as he puts it, "an opportunity to say good-by to the most gallant commander and the truest man that a soldier was ever privileged to fight under."

"Only we few men who were with him," said Burkholder, "know how considerate he was of us at all times. There was one case in particular that illustrates this better than any I can recall. It happened after the fight at La Quemada. The men were tired with the hard march and the fighting, and hunger was gnawing at every stomach. Besides, we had our first men killed there, and, taking it all in all, we were in an ugly humor. The usual shouting, cracking of jokes, and snatches of song were missing, and everybody appeared to be in the dumps. I suppose we were all thinking of poor Ham Fish and the rest of the poor fellows who had been dropped in the short scarp."

Well, things hadn't improved a bit, in fact, were getting worse along toward meal time, when the Colonel began to move about among the men, speaking encouragingly to each group. I guess he saw something was up, and no doubt he made up his mind then and there to improve at least the humor of the men. There's an old saying that a man can't be reached through his stomach, and I guess he believes in that maxim. Shortly afterward we saw the Colonel, his hook and two of the troopers of Company I strike out along the narrow road toward the town, and we wondered what was up. It was probably an hour or so after this, and during a little resting spell in our work of clearing ground and making things a little camplike, that the savory and almost forgotten odor of beef stew began to sweep through the clearing. Men who were working stopped short and began to sniff, and those who had stopped work for a breathing spell forgot to breathe for a second. Soon they joined in the sniffing, and I'll wager every one of us was sniffing as hard as he knew how. Oh, but didn't that smell fine! We weren't sure that it was for us, but we had a smell of it anyway. Quickly drooping spirits revived, and as the fumes of the boiling stew became stronger the humor of the men improved. We all jumped to our work with a will, and picks, shovels and axes were piled in race horse fashion, while the men stood stop now and then to raise their heads and draw a long breath and exclaim:

"Wow! that smells good!"

"We were finally summoned to feed, and then you can imagine our surprise. There was a big boiler and beside it a crowd of mess tent men dishing out real beef stew! We could hardly believe our eyes, and I had to taste mine first to make sure it wasn't a dream. You should have seen the expression on the faces of the men as they gulped down that stew, and we all laughed when one New York man yelled:

"'And it's got real onions in it, too!'"

"After we had loaded up we began to wonder where it all came from and then the two Troop I men told how the Colonel had purchased the potatoes and onions while his own cook secured the meat from Siboney."

"You probably won't believe it, but the bushel of potatoes cost Col. Roosevelt almost \$60 and he had to pay thirty odd good American dollars to get the onions, but then he knew what his men wanted and it was always his men first with him. There was a rush to his tent when we learned this, and if you ever heard the cheering I'm sure you wouldn't wonder why the rough riders all love the Colonel."

"I see," said Burkholder, "that in his address to the men at Camp Wilcox the Colonel told how he had to hurry at the San Juan Hill fight to save himself from being run over by the men. That's just like him to say that; but he probably forgets that more than half of the men never ran so fast before and never will again as he did to run to keep up with him. If Col. Roosevelt lived in Arizona we would give him any office he wanted without any election nonsense."

How's That?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

It was over a week before her strained nerves would admit of her seeing any one. Then she called for Leonard.

"I can't ever tell you how sorry I am that I was such a little goose as to tempt you by calling you a coward," she said.

"Oh, that was all right. I suppose I really was one," laughed Leonard; "for I nearly fainted from terror the moment I touched the ground with you. If the men hadn't cheered loud enough to scare my senses back again just then, I should certainly have collapsed."

"You saved my life," said Helen; "but you would have saved it so much more easily if I had only heeded your warning. But, Leonard, honestly, I didn't think you a coward for a single minute. I admired you most of all when I was the most scornful; for a boy who can resist a dare to show his courage—and from a girl, too—is a real hero, and I knew it."—H. L. Jerome, in the Advertiser.

How It Hurts!

Rheumatism with its sharp twinges, aches and pains. Do you know the cause? Acid in the blood has accumulated in your joints. The cure is found in Hood's Sarsaparilla which neutralizes this acid. Thousands write that they have been completely cured of rheumatism by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hood's pills cure nausea, sick headache, biliousness, indigestion. Price 25 cents.

FROM THE MONKEY'S POINT OF VIEW.

The ostrich has wings, but he cannot fly; The horse has only one toe; Have you noticed the size of the elephant's eye?

Or the pitch of the rooster's crow? The fox has a brush, but he does not point. And I think it a capital joke That the goat has horns which he cannot blow.

And a beard that he cannot stroke. I think this is quite the funniest world That ever a wit could see. But the most ridiculous things of all Are the people who laugh at me!

—W. C. McClelland in St. Nicholas.

"We don't have no luck at our house like they have over to Jimmy Smithers'."

"Why, what kind of luck do the Smithers have?"

"Jimmy Smithers' father has dyspepsia, and there's always a piece of pie left over at Jimmy's table!"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Dr. Edward Everett Hale, in a sermon preached before the Sovereign Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows, said of the war: "In one hundred days God set forward the civilization of the world one hundred years."

Maine Farmer.

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GEORGE M. TWITCHELL, Director.JOSEPH H. MANLEY, President.
GEORGE M. TWITCHELL, Editor and Manager.

THURSDAY, OCT. 20, 1898.

ONLY AGRICULTURAL NEWSPAPER IN MAINE.

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For one inch space, \$2.50 for four inser-
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Mr. G. Gifford is now calling upon our sub-
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Mr. T. Brooks Reed is calling on subscribers
in Somerset county.
Mr. Andrew G. Pitt is calling on subscribers
in Cumberland county.
Mr. J. C. McGowan is calling upon sub-
scribers in Waldo county.10,000 Weekly
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NEWSPAPER
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A very dainty and correct article.

Jack-Knife.

Two blades, strongly made. Size
handy for use and convenient to
carry in the pocket.

Kentucky Spring Water Hook Bolt.

No more unbiting of the check
rein. A great invention.

\$2.00 IN ADVANCE.

Map of the World and the United

States.

This is a Rand, McNally & Co.'s ab-
solutely correct, up-to-date, 1898
edition of wall map size, 55x74 feet,
printed in colors, the world on one
side and the United States on the
reverse side. (Selling price for map
alone \$2.50.)

New York World, Tri-Weekly.

104 numbers of this metropolitan
publication for only 50c above the
regular price of the Farmer one year
in advance.Sample Copy sent on applica-
tion.

Try the Maine Farmer for one

month.

The Western trip of President McKin-
ley has been one grand round of ora-
tions and the addresses delivered by
him have attested his power as a public
speaker and his grasp of the great social
problems.Up in Franklin county they are shoot-
ing men in the woods under the mis-
taken idea that they are gray squirrels.
The similarity in appearance is so great
that bulls should be attached to one or
the other as a "distinguishing mark."The full report of the leading exhibits
of Sagadahoc Fair, published in the
Maine Farmer and distributed on the
grounds the second day of the fair, was
highly complimented by the officers and
exhibitors.It was thirty years ago yesterday,
Wednesday, that the American flag
went up at Sitka in token of the estab-
lishment of our sovereignty over Alaska.
Oct. 18 ought to be a great day with the
people of Alaska and Porto Rico.Boston's school board has ruled out
all schemes to collect money from the
pupils of the public schools to erect a
monument to Lafayette or for anything
else, and in so doing has taken the wiser
course.Washington county is thoroughly
aroused over the iniquitous operations
of the "reform" (?) ballot law, by which
several of its representatives may be
counted out, simply because stickerswere pasted over the names and not
"under," as the law specifies.With influential ones declaring that
at least \$150,000 must be appropriated
for the new insane asylum at Bangor,
and the militia department needing \$200,
000 to restore its former condition, the
next legislature will find it hard to keep
down the State tax and meet its obliga-
tions.Before the school children of Maine
are organized into mission bands to build
war vessels or monuments, wouldn't it
be better to repair the school houses,
make clean the out-buildings and attrac-
tive the yards? If these are as bad as
officials have painted, charity should
commence at home.Sheep growers in many sections of the
State have testified their appreciation of
the full report of the Wool Growers' Con-
vention at Belfast, and especially the
strong position taken in regard to protec-
tion from the ravages by dogs. This is
a subject calling for discussion, which
will show the utter inefficiency of the
present dog law.It is an unusually subterfuge to object
to a lady being admitted to bar in Maine,
simply because the law does not ex-
pressly say she may be. If there is no
express mention of women, would it in-
dicate no distinction between men and
women. Must there be special legisla-
tion for or against in order to settle the
question?It was P. T. Barnum who said: "If
you only have \$10 capital to begin your
business, and want to make money, be
sure to spend \$5 in advertising in the
newspapers." This applies to all business
men and producers, no matter the class.
If you want trade, say so to the public
through the medium of the press, the
only one which will attract and hold
public attention.The revenue tax of \$10 placed upon
the officers of Richmond town fair, is a
gross injustice, and surely could never
have been intended by the framers of
the war revenue bill. To tax an agricul-
tural society, without grounds or
venue, save the contributions of the
interested ones in town, for holding an
exhibition of the stock and products of
the town, it not the most direct way to
foster love of the farm, and should be
resisted by the officers.The oleomargarine law is to be
tested before the law court to ascertain
whether constitutional or not. If there is
danger of a negative verdict, the
sooner a new law is framed the better.
The Board of Agriculture can do no
better service than to secure the neces-
sary legislation, which will protect the
butter makers and the butter eaters.
The best and purest are what consumers
want and pay for, and the law should in-
sure it in every case.It is to our disgrace that having held
possession of Honolulu less than two
months this city should be put under
martial law because our army officers
became violently intoxicated and created
a disturbance. It is a warning that
foreign service is not the place to send
officers who owe their rank to social or
political influence rather than fitness.
There can be kept in better order at
home.The assumption of city dailies that
the Maine Farmer, being an agricultural
paper, has no business to discuss politi-
cal problems is as rich as it is arrogant.
So long as the farmers of Maine are
voters, citizens and taxpayers, so long
will the Maine Farmer defend their
rights and labor for their relief from un-
just burdens. There's a wide distinction
between political and partisan
questions. With the latter we shall
have nothing to do but the former will
surely claim critical attention.The grave of Hon. James G. Blaine,
at Washington, which has heretofore
been unmarked save for a dead oak
tree, is to have a monument of the
finest marble from Vermont. Ever since
the death of Mr. Blaine his expressed
wish that nothing should mark his last
resting-place but the blasted tree, has
been carefully observed, but as a result
of a heavy wind storm that ruined the
tree some months ago, Mr. Blaine de-
cided the grave should receive suitable
recognition and the monument was
ordered.Are the Portland Press and Lewiston
Journal in ignorance of the facts or do
they propose to mislead the public in
regard to the expenses attending the
Australian ballot? The Journal in its
statement covered only the appropria-
tion by the State and the three election
officials. The chief items to the munici-
palities have been ignored. The ex-
pense to the city of Augusta, independ-
ent of State, is seven hundred and forty
dollars. In other cities it is still
greater. Why attempt to hide the facts
from the public? If the system is so
good, and the cost so trifling there is no
call for disguising or distorting the
figures. The total to the State and
municipalities may be laughed at by the
daily press but not by the farmers of the
State.It is said that one hundred men are
to go to work at once on the foundation
for the new pulp and paper mill at Mil-
ford. Already a large force is at work
on the new woolen mill foundation at
Old Town, and another large crew is
laying a foundation to the annex at the
Great Works pulp mill. A prominent
lumberman in speaking of the bustle in
this vicinity, says that it is not only the
Bodwell Water Power Company that is
to get on a hustle, but the whole State
will soon be booming. "For," he said,
"the pulp mills in some of the Western
States are forced to shut down on ac-
count of a lack of proper timber, and
Maine has lots of woods to burn and
plenty left over to make pulp and paper
with."—Industrial Journal.How long will it be before there will
be a wall all over Maine because of a
scarcity here. Our forests play an im-
portant part in contributing to the
wealth of the State besides furnishing
pulp and wood and a place for the
sportsmen.SOMETHING EVERY VOTER SHOULD CON-
SIDER.

A Plain Statement of Facts.

The setting forth of the practical
bearing and effect of what is known as
the Australian Ballot law by the Maine
Farmer has aroused "a tempest in a tea-
pot" and a general discussion of the
question is going on, the bulk of evi-
dence presented being by far in support
of the position taken in these columns.
The attempt to inject personalities,
charge a sinister motive or switch the
argument from the main issue, will fail,
because the voters of Maine are rapidly
finding that this reform ballot law is in
no sense a remedy for the evils of the
old system but an additional burden to
the State and voters. If the chief argu-
ment for its retention is, as one paper
expresses it, "because other nations
have adopted it and we must not be
old-fashioned," it rests upon poor
foundations. One fact is to be noticed,
that with every frantic cry for sustain-
ing this reform (?) law there goes the
appeal to amend certain sections, thus
tacitly confirming the position taken by
the Farmer, and proving its inability to
relieve or satisfy. Against all such
tinkering the conservative press should
speak with no uncertain voice. Too
much of this has already been at-
tempted. The thing to do now is to
strike at the root of the evil and wipe it
out of existence. The craze for reform
should not longer stand as an obstacle
to good judgment. What experience
demonstrates to be valuable may always
be considered safe, but no matter how
alluring the promise, if it fails, its death
knell should be struck and those who
have the opportunity and fail to im-
prove it will be held responsible.The Portland Express in a convinc-
ing argument against the law, de-
clares that "the most conservative
estimate of expense attending this
ballot is \$40,000 while in presi-
dential years it reaches \$80,000 to \$100,
000." This may be "a bagatelle" to the
city editor, but with the necessity for
rural tax-payer it becomes a matter
of serious importance. Unless it can
conclusively be shown that this large
expenditure is of direct benefit to the
State financially, morally or politically,
every sense of justice demands the im-
mediate repeal of the law. That any-
thing is to be gained financially by the
system will not be claimed by the most
enthusiastic supporter and this narrow
the question to the moral and political
benefits. This government was founded,
and so far has been maintained, upon
the principle of the rights of the indi-
vidual. Whatever there comes between
the individual and his inalienable rights
under the constitution must work injury
to good morals and politics. Chief
among these rights, as applied to the
sacred duty of citizenship, was, that the
evident purpose of the voter must be
recognized at the ballot box and in de-
claring the ballot. It was the attempt
on the part of certain politicians, to
override this well established principle,
at the time of the so called "count out,"
which led to the general uprising of the
people of Maine and the final vindica-
tion of the organic law of the State.
That evils crept in under the old law,
and grasping self interests were able to
control voters, also that no protection or
privacy was afforded the individual at
the polls, is true but this is not germane
to the question now before us. The pri-
vacy now accorded by the railing, gate
and distance of the ballot box from the
entrance, which will relieve from the ob-
jections to the old method of voting,
is not a part of the secret ballot
proper but incident to it, and just as
readily and easily applied to the old as
new system, the law governing this
being as follows:In section 22, chap. 4 relating to elec-
tions it reads "A guard rail
shall be so constructed and placed that
only such persons as are inside said rail
can approach within six feet of the ballot
box. . . . No person other than the
election officers, election clerks and
voters, (a subsequent section provides
that only two shall be admitted in ex-
cess of the marking booths) shall be
permitted within said rail except by au-
thority of the presiding election officer
for the purpose of keeping order and
enforcing the law."The personal and persistent efforts to
influence voters were evident this year,
as always, the only difference being that
the workers were, by law, removed
little farther from the ballot box. Thus
one of the strongest claims for this
Kangaroo ballot utterly fails to have any
significance in the present discussion.
Those who champion the law are simply
throwing dust to hide the enormity of
other sections, chiefly because of selfish
interests, or, as one expresses it, "be-
cause the new must be better than the
old," a form of logic hardly worth con-
sideration.The Farmer opposes the law because
of its iniquitous operations. In the
State of Maine this year twenty-five
Democrats have been honestly elected to
the House of Representatives, chiefly by
and through the use of stickers on the
regular ballots. No question can be raised
to the evident intent of the voters in
the several districts, yet, under the ex-
acting and arbitrary rulings of this re-
form ballot law, some, or all, of these
gentlemen must be thrown out by the
legislature because of defective ballots,
should the defeated candidates, in op-
position to the expressed wish of the
voters, exercise the power given them
under this law. The voters pasted the
name of the candidate of their choice over
the printed name, thus vitiating the bal-
lot. Will this tend to moral and political
purity? Is this a promoter of good gov-
ernment and higher citizenship? No
greater injustice could be imagined than
this, yet it is legal and can be checked
only by defeated candidates refusing to
contest the seats. A law which makes
such an act possible legalizes a crime
against the higher rights of citizenship.
What then shall be said of one which
makes the act obligatory?As proof positive of the position taken,
we present the unanimous decision of
the Supreme Court covering the inten-
tion of voters and the use of stickers.
In the case of Waterman vs. Cunn-
ham, Maine Reports No. 99, to determine
"the legality of using stickers under the
Australian system." The plaintiff voted
his case on the intent of the voters and
the right to "fill in" by the use of stickers,
while the defense was that the statute
is mandatory and not merely directory.
The decision was:"The printed ballots contained the
names of a candidate for mayor, for alder-
men and two councilmen, and other offi-
cers. The candidates for two council-
men as printed on the ballot, were Edgar
M. Cunningham, and under that name
was that of William W. Cates. A blank
space, as required by law, was left under
the last name. Certain ballots were
cast, with a sticker, so-called, on which
was printed the name of the plaintiff.
This sticker was placed on the ballot
over the name of the defendant. The
question is whether such ballot was
legal, (being regular in all other re-
spects), and entitled to be counted for
the plaintiff."The statute of 1891, c. 102, § 10, pro-
vides that in the ballots printed by au-
thority of the State, "a blank space shall
be left after the names of the candidates
for each different office, in which the
voter may insert the name of any per-
son, not printed on the ballot, for whom
he desires to vote, as candidate for such
office." This provision is retained in
chap. 397 of laws of 1898. By section 22
of the same chapter, as amended by
chap. 207 of the laws of 1893, specific di-
rections as to the preparation of the bal-
lot are given. It is provided that the
candidate's name shall be printed on the
ballot, and that the name of any person
not printed on the ballot, who is desired
as candidate for such office, shall be
inserted on the group or party ticket, and
under the name or names so erased he
may fill in the name or names of the
candidates of his choice."Nothing is left to be determined. To en-
title the vote to be counted, the cross (x)
must be made at the place designated by
the statute. Curran vs. Clayton, 86
Me. 49. Should the person not printed
on the ballot, the person must be
erased the printed name to which he ob-
jects, and under the name so erased fill
in the name he desires. No other mode
is allowed by the statute. Its provisions
are plain and specific, and if not fol-
lowed the vote cannot be counted. IN
THIS CASE, THE UPPER PRINTED NAME
OF THE CANDIDATE FOR COUNCILMAN
WAS COVERED BY A SLIP ON WHICH WAS
PRINTED THE NAME OF THE PLAINTIFF. IF
THIS COULD BE CONSIDERED AN
ERASURE OF THE PRINTED NAME, IT
COULD NOT BE RECALLED BY A
FILING IN OF PLAINTIFF'S NAME
UNDER THE NAME SO ERASED. WE
ARE NOT AT LIBERTY TO SEEK FOR THE
INTENTION OF THE PLAINTIFF. HIS
VOTE IS NOT TO BE COUNTED. HE
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